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Amherst past and present

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AMHERST

Past and Present



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Being an historical sketch of the founding and development
of the town of Amherst, Massachusetts, and its
institutions, together with a guide to
the principal points of interest.



Prepared by

ANNA PHILLIPS SEE

for the

AMHERST TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE

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Allen County Public Library
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Sir JEFFERY AMHERST.

AMHERST, PAST AND PRESENT

Amherst comes of noble blood. As child of Hadley, grandchild of Hartford and Wethersfield, great-grandchild of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, she inherits the best in the Puritan tradition.

They were great Englishmen, those first settlers of Boston 300 years ago. It took vision, courage, and deep religious conviction to dare plan, under guise of a trading company chartered by the king, the removal of a people, a government, and a church to the wilderness of New England.

The leaders were persons of position and wealth in the old country, their followers drawn from the hardy yeomanry or thrifty mechanics. The Puritan party in England had arrived at the conclusion that reform in church and state was impossible. Forced loans and illegal taxes impoverished the people; men without character headed the church and the army; Parliament was dissolved and King Charles openly proclaimed that he would rule without one. Because there was little hope in the Old World for liberty-loving and religious men, the Puritans planned to migrate to the New, there to mould a church and state to their own ideas.

The would-be colonists had sufficient influence to get their charter rights transferred from London to New England, a transference which allowed them almost unlimited authority. With this charter in hand, Governor John Winthrop and a company of 800 sailed from England in twelve ships led by the *Arabella*, and seventy-six days later landed at Salem. On Sept. 17, 1630, ten years after the Pilgrims had founded their smaller colony at Plymouth, they took possession of the hilly peninsula that is now Boston, naming it after the well-beloved English town. Here they established a Commonwealth which gave expression to those principles of civic and political liberty and democracy which today form the basis not only of our own American government but of all the free peoples of the earth.

The founders first organized a church and civil government; then schools. They had brought with them the spirit of English culture, for no less than seventy of the colonists were Cambridge University men. Within seven years after their arrival the General Court made appropriations for a "colledge" at New Towne (Cambridge.)

In Boston church and state were one, for only members of the church were freemen and voters. This caused trouble with settlers who came later. At Cambridge Rev. Thomas Hooker and his parish did not favor the restriction of the suffrage to church members or the accumulation of power in the hands of the magistrates. They accordingly petitioned the General Court for permission to remove to the Connecticut River valley.

In the summer of 1636 the Hookerites with other Bay Colonists migrated overland and settled the towns of Hartford and Wethersfield. Three years later Hooker preached his notable sermon the theme of which has become a commonplace of American democracy, namely: "The foundation of authority is laid in the free consent of the people." In 1639 the freemen of the Connecticut towns adopted a written constitution that contained the germs of the constitution of the United States.

From this progressive colony, a generation later, came the founders of Hadley. The churches at Hartford and Wethersfield had divided on theological questions; the minority decided to move farther up the river and establish a town and church of their own. Through Major John Pynchon of Springfield, land was bought from the Norwottuck Indians and in 1659 the broad street and home lots of Hadley were laid out and partly occupied. Rev. John Russell, leader of the Wethersfield group, became pastor of the church. He is remembered as the heroic parson who for many years secretly sheltered in his home the Regicides Goffe and Whalley.

The eastern section of Hadley, which later became Amherst, was long considered fit only for wood and pasture land and as such was allotted to various individuals. The first record of settlers is the vote of Hadley in 1730 to lay out an acre of land as a cemetery for the "East Inhabitants" who then numbered eighteen. This acre is included in the present West Cemetery. In 1734 the settlement was made "Third Precinct

of Hadley" on condition that it settle a "learned and orthodox minister" and erect a church. The minister secured was the Rev. David Parsons; the first meeting-house was built on the site of the present college Octagon.

The divisions of this Third Precinct are indicated today by the roads running north and south. The Commons at the Center, East Street, and South Amherst are parts of those roads and show the original width. Amity Street is the old highway to Hadley.

The first church of the precinct under Rev. David Parsons grew and developed along with the community, for in Colonial days the church was a town institution supported by the taxes. Differences in the First Church resulted in a division and in 1782 the Second Parish was established at East Street.

February 13, 1759, Hadley Third Precinct was incorporated as a separate town. It was technically only a District as it did not gain full rights of township until the eve of the Revolution. Governor Pownall in signing the act of incorporation named the town "Amherst" in honor of his intimate friend, the popular General Jeffery Amherst who had the year before captured Louisburg from the French. The name Amherst is of Saxon origin and signifies border of a forest.

In the township of Amherst several settlements developed which have become the villages of today: the Center, East Street, South Amherst, North Amherst, and Cushman. The area of the town is about twenty-nine square miles and the population, according to the last census, 5,972 exclusive of 1,300 students. Amherst still retains the Town Meeting which is held the first week in March. This expression of pure democracy has been functioning since the incorporation of the settlement as a district in 1759.

"The district of Amherst was indeed a wild and lonely place," writes Alice M. Walker in "Mary Mattoon and Her Hero of the Revolution". "Its farms were as fertile as any in the Connecticut Valley. The dwellers in its scattered houses raised corn, rye, and barley which was bolted by hand and ground in the mill at Mill Hollow (Mill Valley). Taxes and ministers' salaries were paid in grain. Horses and sheep roamed in the woods on the mountainsides but cows were under a

keeper. Long and lean swine fought bears, wolves, and rattlesnakes in the depths of the forests and were allowed on the highways only when decorated with a yoke."

Most Amherst settlers were hunters and so good marksmen; moreover the Colonial wars had taught certain of the men to fight. At the outbreak of the Revolution the majority of the townsmen were eager to defend human rights even with their lives, as might have been expected from a Boston-Hartford-Hadley ancestry. But a group of the highly educated classes, as was the case elsewhere, remained loyal to the king. The Amherst Tories, led by Rev. David Parsons, were a notable company and included the lawyer Simeon Strong, Esq., whose home is now the property of the Amherst Historical Society. These Tories were censured and in some cases confined to their farms or imprisoned at Northampton.

The body of citizens furnished its due proportion of men, money, and supplies for the war. Capt. Reuben Dickinson gathered together a company of Minute Men at the time of the Lexington alarm. After these were disbanded he raised another company that was present at Bunker Hill. Later companies from Amherst and vicinity fought in General Gates's army at the battle of Saratoga and young Lieut. Ebenezer Mattoon wrote home a vivid account of General Burgoyne's surrender. It was an exciting day for Amherst when the conquered general, with half his army, marched along the town's southern highway (the old Bay Road) on the way to Boston.

During the winter of 1786-7 Amherst was involved in the insurrection which swept over the whole western half of the state. Hard times and oppressive laws and taxes followed the Revolution and many of the courthouses were closed by mobs. The Shays Rebellion, which had its focal point in this section, culminated in January, 1787, when Capt. Daniel Shays of Pelham with nearly 2,000 insurgents undertook to capture the United States arsenal in Springfield. Defeated by the militia under General Shepard and pursued by state troops under General Lincoln, Shays and the remnant of his army fled through Amherst and sought refuge in the Pelham Hills, to be later dispersed at Petersham.

While the rebel leader's headquarters was the old Conkey Tavern in Pelham, the Clapp Tavern in Amherst was the scene of frequent meetings, Landlord Oliver Clapp being a close friend of Shays. This old inn built about 1737, when Amherst was still the Third Precinct of Hadley, stood on the east side of what is now East Street Common. It was one of the best-known hostelries in the early days of the town. During the Revolutionary War it accommodated for the night a detachment of General Burgoyne's officers who had been captured while attending a dance near Saratoga. The weary prisoners marching to Boston were glad of their straw bed on the floor, but not so Landlord Clapp. Straw was inflammable and fires disastrous in pioneer times.



THE TOWN COMMON

Clapp's was but one of the many good taverns that flourished in Amherst in stage-coach days. Inns at that period were not only a necessity for the traveller but they were the town's social center and a window into the outside world. The Baggs Tavern which succeeded Clapp's at East Street was especially popular with stage drivers. They found its excellent flip and

toddy antidotes for summer heat and winter cold. Another well-known hostelry was Cook's Tavern on the Bay Road.

The inn, however, with a reputation even outside the state was the Boltwood Tavern on the corner of Amity and Pleasant Streets, opposite the new First National Bank building. On this corner, after 1757, there always stood some sort of inn until the burning of the Amherst House in 1926. Here from 1806-38 "Uncle Elijah" Boltwood kept one of the best taverns in western Massachusetts. Its old registers bore the names of many men of national, even international, repute. Around its bar-room fire nightly sat learned ministers and doctors, members of the General Court and of Congress; and yet such was the character of the landlord that the professional man and the farmer met in true democracy.

In front of the Boltwood Tavern swung the lion sign now preserved in the Historical House. Before this sign stopped the coaches of the stage line from Boston to Albany, N. Y., via Northampton, or the vehicles of the route from Hartford, Conn., to Brattleboro, Vt. It was a familiar yet splendid sight to behold these stages dashing up and down Amity Street—four powerful horses, a mud-bespattered coach, an autocratic driver blowing his horn!

In coaching days the Boltwood Tavern was not the civic center of the town, but East Street. As late as 1825 town meetings were held in the Second Church and the first Post Office was located in that section of the community. There was but one mail a week which came by stage from Northampton. In the bag also arrived the Hampshire Gazette from which the farmers gained knowledge of the world.

At East Street lived Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon who, after serving in several campaigns of the Revolution, had returned a veteran officer at the age of twenty-three. When the Americans captured General Burgoyne they replaced their antiquated cannon with his better equipment. The old guns were given to the officers and a six-pounder fell to Lieutenant Mattoon who brought the battered relic home to Amherst.

Ebenezer Mattoon was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1776. He received a Lieutenant's commission in the Revolutionary War and afterwards became prominent in the State

Milita, rising steadily in rank until he became Adjutant-General (retired) in 1816-18. Among the many civil honors bestowed upon him were those of High Sheriff of Hampshire County, State Representative and Senator, Congressman and Presidential Elector. The loss of his eyesight was a handicap that eventually ended his political career.

Great rivalry existed between East Street and the Center. The former furnished more votes, possessed General Mattoon and the old cannon, and was known as Sodom. The Center righteously called itself Zion. It boasted of its academy—and afterwards of its college—and took pride in the fact that the great lexicographer Noah Webster was one of its citizens. When Webster moved away from Amherst, the East Street people triumphantly rang the church bell and fired the cannon of '76.

The old gun was frequently loaned by General Mattoon for patriotic celebrations in either section of the town. One of its latest appearances was in 1825 when news came that the General Court had at last granted a charter to Amherst College. The cannon was, however, sometimes "borrowed" without the General's leave and hidden by one faction only to be stolen by the other. In the summer of 1831, after a particularly hard "scrap" in which Amherst students aided the Center, the old gun mysteriously and finally disappeared.

Though the town functioned for many years at East Street, education thrived at the Center. From earliest days Amherst had schools, but the founding of Amherst Academy in 1814 marked an era in the town's history; henceforth its development was to be along the line of education. An offshoot of the academy was Amherst College founded in 1821. Because of the academic atmosphere of this beautiful town among the hills, college preparatory schools for boys and boarding schools for girls were numerous. The best known were the Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute, one of whose pupils was the lively Henry Ward Beecher, and a later institution, Mrs. Stearns's School for Girls. In 1867 the Massachusetts Agricultural College was located in Amherst.

Though more sufficient to herself than most towns because of her schools, Amherst desired to be linked with the rest of the

country. The stage-coach excellently served its day, but when it was proved that the iron horse could safely draw trains at the thrilling rate of twenty miles an hour, the town yearned for a railroad.

In the early part of the 19th century, railroad building was in the air. Amherst soon joined the race and valiantly did she struggle for half a century. The first railroad to enter the town was built by public subscription of which \$50,000 was furnished by Amherst citizens. This road, which connected Amherst with Palmer, was called the "Amherst and Belchertown Railroad", and the first passenger run was made in 1853. The road eventually became part of the New London and Northern, now the Central Vermont Railroad.



AMHERST TOWN HALL

Amherst next looked for some railroad connection east and west. The opportunity came when the Massachusetts Central was organized to join Northampton with towns to the eastward. Joyfully Amherst subscribed for stock to the amount of

\$100,000 and awaited the construction of the road. And wait she did for eighteen disheartening years! At last in 1887 the citizens beheld the first through train from Boston to Northampton pull into their station. Seventy-five persons boarded the train, presumably to assure themselves that the road was actually an accomplished fact!

Though Amherst was an agricultural community, the water of Mill and Fort (Freshman) Rivers attracted many and diversified industries. The Cushman mill, established in 1835, was in operation until recently. At the Center, the Hills and the Burnett hat factories are outgrowths of the little straw hat shop started by Leonard M. Hills at East Street in 1829. This small business centralized the labor that had been done in homes. For years palm leaf had been distributed among families where it was split by hand, braided, sewed, fashioned into hats, and exchanged for goods at the local stores. Mr. Hills's business prospered to such an extent that in less than fifty years the firm of L. M. Hills & Sons was the largest of the kind in America. After many changes the business was sold to G. B. Burnett & Son. In 1877 the Hills Company was organized and both concerns still make hats in factories near the Central Vermont Railroad station.

The earliest newspaper issued in Amherst was the "New England Inquirer, Oct. 1826, published by John and Charles Adams." Forty years or so after the starting of the *Inquirer*, the *Amherst Record* appeared, inaugurating a policy of local news. The paper subsequently became the property of E. W. Carpenter and C. F. Morehouse by whom it is still issued. This firm published in 1896 a full and accurate history of the town which must always be the authoritative source of information.

Local events, however, lost significance in 1861 when the South rebelled against the government of the United States and involved the country in civil war. Patriotic feeling ran deep and strong in Amherst, prompting her to give loyalty of her money, her service, and her sons. Out of 374 men who fought for the Union, fifty-eight sacrificed their lives. In 1862, at the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C., Amherst troops in the 21st and 27th regiments gave splendid service at the cost

of several lives. It was in the fight at Newbern that Lieut. Frazer A. Stearns was killed while rallying his men to charge. He was the son of President Stearns of Amherst College and a student in the class of '63.

The body of Lieutenant Stearns was sent home to Amherst where funeral services were held in the First Church (College Hall). To the church in which sorrowing townspeople were already assembled marched the students of Amherst College in a body, the members of the Junior Class wearing badges of mourning. Three weeks afterward the college received a six-pounder brass gun taken in the battery where Lieutenant Stearns was killed. This gun General Burnside, commander of the Department of North Carolina, had presented to the 21st regiment as a "monument to the memory of a brave man". The regiment, after suitably inscribing the gun, sent it to Amherst College where it is now preserved in the old Morgan Library.

The war seemed to mark the passing of the old-fashioned Amherst with its lack of sidewalks, street lights, running water, and sewers. Sidewalks as such did not exist until 1869 and the mud of former days was appalling. An early alumnus of the college said that his permanent recollection of Amherst town was that he lived in rubber boots!

A lighting system came later than sidewalks, though sadly needed earlier. In that dark period a few public-spirited citizens maintained oil lamps in front of their homes but persons abroad at night had to negotiate the puddles by the light of swaying lanterns. Not until 1873 were lamps installed at the Center. A part of the night watchman's duty was to light and extinguish these ten oil lamps. Oil was soon replaced by gas furnished by the newly formed Amherst Gas Company, and this in turn by electricity in 1894.

The town as early as 1814 had possessed some sort of apparatus for fighting fires. At this period in New England, fire companies were also social clubs that celebrated at least once a year with a grand banquet. In 1838 occurred the great fire that destroyed an entire block on Main Street, including the former home of Noah Webster. After this the town voted to raise \$1200 for the purchase of a new engine and the repair of the old



AMHERST POST OFFICE

one. Part of the revenue of the old fire companies came from the sale of grass on the Common. In 1860 an engine house was built on Pleasant Street in which 100 buckets were kept for the use of the citizens; the Hook and Ladder Company stored its ladders in different parts of the town. Inasmuch as wells furnished an insufficient water supply the town, assisted by individuals, built ten reservoirs with a capacity of 5,000 gallons each, three of which were on the Common.

After the disastrous fire of 1879, which destroyed Merchants Row on South Pleasant Street, the demand for a water system became imperative. As a result the Amherst Water Company was organized in that year. The introduction of Pelham water was followed by a sewer system.

A desire to beautify the town caused the formation in 1857 of the Amherst Ornamental Tree Association. This was reorganized in 1877 under the name of the Village Improvement Association. Most of the trees that are the glory of Amherst were set out by this society and the Common was transformed from a swamp into the attractive park of the present day. The reclamation of the Common was due largely to the efforts of

Austin Dickinson who engaged and carried out the advice of Frederick Law Olmsted.

The Common is a section of the original highway that was reserved for "particular or public use". In the early days of the 19th century that part of the Common south of College Hill was a parade ground; north of the hill, pasture land draining into a frog pond. The Common was used on nearly all public occasions. After the founding of Amherst College, Commencement Day was the great annual event, overshadowing even July 4th and "General Muster." At Commencement, which occurred in August, the Common was the meeting place for visitors who drove in crowds from neighboring towns and tied their horses to the encircling fence. Peddlers and auctioneers plied their trade from booths, tents, or stands. For several years liquor was sold without a license, but the rising temperance sentiment put an end to the practice. For years cattle shows were held on the Common.

The impulse toward beautiful surroundings no doubt influenced the selection of a site for a new burial ground. Until the Wildwood Cemetery Association was organized in 1887, the old West Cemetery had served the major part of the community. Wildwood is a beautiful tract of seventy-four acres lying northeast of the town. It is on high ground the crest of which bears a growth of fine old trees.

The Town Hall was constructed at a cost of \$58,000 in 1889. For many years there was but little building in Amherst except in connection with the colleges. In the last decade, however, the usefulness and attractiveness of the town have been increased by the erection of several public buildings, notably the new Post Office, St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, and the Amherst Fire Department on Pleasant Street; The Jones Library and First National Bank on Amity Street; the Amherst Building which replaced the block recently burned on Main Street; the Senior and Junior High Schools on Lessey Street; the Lord Jeffery Inn on the Common at the corner of Spring Street; and the Munson Memorial Library at South Amherst.

Amherst has always been a literary center. In the long list of writers who have at one time or another called the town their

home, Noah Webster the lexicographer stands first in priority of time. Helen Hunt Jackson (H. H.) who was born and spent her childhood in Amherst, ranks among notable writers. All that came from her pen was popular but the romance "Ramona", which roused the country to right the wrongs of the Indians of California, is an outstanding book. A friend and contemporary, as well as a life-long resident of Amherst, was the poetic genius Emily Dickinson. Eugene Field and his brother Roswell lived for twelve years with their aunt Mrs. Thomas Jones at 39 Amity Street, now the home of the Hon. Cady R. Elder. In the Jones House, after it was bought by her father, Mary Heaton Vorse began writing her novels and short stories.

At the present time Robert Frost is on the faculty of Amherst College, Walter Dyer of Pelham winters in town, and Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson) lives at 40 Sunset Avenue. Madame Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi, poet and biographer of her aunt Emily Dickinson, keeps a residence at 44 Main Street.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AMHERST ACADEMY

The early 19th century saw the people of Amherst desirous of better educational advantages for their children than were offered by the district schools. These were probably no poorer than the schools in other new England villages. They did not, however, satisfy Amherst, which numbered among its citizens an unusual proportion of college-bred men. "In the period 1771-1823 thirty-nine natives of this town were graduated at Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, and Middlebury." And this in an isolated farming community of less than 2,000 people all told!

To meet the need in Amherst the citizens decided to found an academy, at that period the most popular and prosperous of all educational institutions in New England. The academy not only afforded college preparation in the classics but it also taught the sciences. Moreover, it was in most cases co-educational.

A subscription paper for establishing an academy was circulated in July, 1812. The first names signed were those of Samuel Fowler Dickinson and Hezekiah Wright Strong, the men to whom Amherst College afterwards owed its origin. Rev. David Parsons 3rd, and Calvin Merrill of the Center, together with Justus Williams of South Amherst, also actively aided the movement. Noah Webster, who at that time was living in the town, gave assistance by his enthusiasm and advice.

With the \$5,000 subscribed, a large three-story brick building was erected on land given by Rev. Dr. Parsons just west of the Boltwood Tavern. When in 1868 the property was sold to the town, the present Amity Street schoolhouse was built on the site.

Amherst Academy was dedicated Dec. 5, 1814; in the evening the town expressed its joy by bonfires, ringing of bells, and general illumination. The school opened with a large en-

rollment of boys and girls and with an "admirable corps of teachers". Soon it attracted pupils from all parts of New England, having at one period almost 200 in attendance. In 1816, through the influence of Noah Webster, at that time a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the academy received its charter.

Amherst's debt to Noah Webster can never be measured. When he came to the town from New Haven in 1812 he was already nationally known as a scholar and the author of the *Spelling Book*. Regarding his move into the country he wrote: "I purchased a house and six acres of land in Amherst, Mass. The principal motive of this change of residence was to enable me to subsist my family at less expense." Besides lessening expenses the change gave him uninterrupted time for his great work, the dictionary. His house stood near the end of what was afterward called Phoenix Row and the approximate site is now marked by a tablet. The house was burned in the great fire of 1838 when the early records of the academy were also destroyed.

The influence of Mr. Webster and his family during their ten years' residence in Amherst was very great. He had a passion for education that kindled the desires of the townspeople. He not only helped to found the academy and to obtain its charter but by his wisdom and reputation he guided the first steps of the Collegiate Institution which became Amherst College.

The Collegiate Institution was the child of the academy within a few years of its establishment. The founders of both were the same. At this time the supply of ministers was not equal to the need owing to the expenses of a liberal education. To give free tuition to young men desirous of entering the Christian ministry, the trustees of the academy at first proposed to raise scholarship funds. On further consideration they decided to collect a "Charity Fund" to found a separate school. Their efforts resulted in the Collegiate Institution (1821) which four years later was incorporated as Amherst College.

Among early students at the academy was Mary Lyon of Buckland, founder of Mt. Holyoke College. The preceptress, Miss Sarah Strong, thus describes her as she appeared in 1818:

“Uncultivated in mind and manners, of large physique, 21 or 22 years of age, and receiving her first impulse in education.” Again it is said of her: “Her homespun apparel, her extraordinary scholarship, her boundless kindness were equally conspicuous.” A pupil of a later generation who attended the academy, 1841-7, was to become the greatest woman poet of America. This was Emily Dickinson, granddaughter of Samuel Fowler Dickinson. An intimate wrote of her: “Emily was the wit of the school”. A friend and academy-mate of Emily Dickinson was Helen Fiske, later Helen Hunt Jackson, the writer known as “H. H.”

The first president of the board of trustees was Rev. David Parsons 3rd. It is an interesting fact that Thomas Jones, father of Samuel Minot Jones, donor of the Jones Library, was a trustee of the academy 1841-53.

After ten years of success the academy abolished the “female department” in order to devote all its resources to preparing young men for college. Professor W. S. Tyler, who was an instructor at the academy 1830-1, says in his autobiography: “Amherst Academy * * * though possessed of no endowment or funds beyond the building and the grounds, was then the largest and most flourishing institution of its kind in the state.” He adds that he lived at a boarding house very popular with the college students kept by a Mrs. Ferry in the yellow gambrel-roofed old dwelling of Judge Simeon Strong—even then a curious antique! One of his fellow boarders was a Freshman named Henry Ward Beecher who had just entered Amherst College from Mt. Pleasant Institute.

With the establishment of high schools in many towns, Amherst Academy declined. Though it returned to a co-educational basis to increase its numbers, it became more and more of a local institution until it was superseded by the Amherst High School.

In 1929 the late Dr. Frederick Tuckerman of Amherst, a trustee of the academy, published for the board a scholarly and illuminating history of the institution together with the beginnings of Amherst College, entitled: “Amherst Academy, A New England School of the Past.”



PART OF THE AMHERST COLLEGE CAMPUS, SHOWING THE OCTAGON,
CHAPEL ROW, AND WILLISTON HALL

AMHERST COLLEGE

History

As has been mentioned in connection with Amherst Academy, the purpose in founding Amherst College was the education of poor but promising young men who desired to enter the Christian ministry. When the trustees of the academy began their drive for the Charity Fund of \$50,000 the people of Hampshire County were so eager for the college that they gave even of their poverty. Leaders in the campaign were Col. Rufus Graves, Hezekiah Wright Strong, and Samuel Fowler Dickinson. It was due to the eloquence and convincing logic of Mr. Dickinson that the institution was located in Amherst. Land for a site was donated by Col. Elijah Dickinson and the first building, South College, was erected by community effort.

The "Collegiate Institution", as it was called at first, began to function in 1821 with a faculty composed of Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore as president, two professors, one tutor, and forty-seven students. Of these, fifteen students had followed President Moore from Williams College. The resources of the institution were the Charity Fund of \$50,000, about ten

acres of land near the village meeting-house, and one college building.

The Collegiate Institution did not become a college until 1825, owing to refusals of the legislature to grant a charter. President Moore died in the second year of office and Rev. Heman Humphrey took his place in 1823. The next ten years were a period of such feverish growth in numbers that Amherst's enrollment in 1836-7 was 259 students, making her the second largest college in the United States. The rapidity of increase strained the resources of the institution as it had no endowment but depended on public support. In addition, debts incurred for necessary buildings were still unpaid.

In this crisis President Humphrey resigned and the faculty took the helm. Prof. Edward Hitchcock was elected president and at his suggestion the faculty agreed to accept as salary whatever remained after operating expenses were paid. For several years the president received only \$660 a year and each professor \$440. To this heroic group Amherst College owes its continued existence.

President Hitchcock by his personality and scientific attainments inspired men of wealth to endow professorships and give buildings. A subsidy from the state helped to pay off the old debts. By 1854 the college was on its feet and President Hitchcock resumed his chosen position in the ranks of the faculty. He was one of the first to make science an important part of classical education. As the result of his many and varied achievements he became a person of national prominence. His house, with the octagon addition built to hold his collection of minerals, still stands at 91 South Pleasant Street, opposite College Hill. With his administration ended the formative period of Amherst College.

The next president of Amherst College was William A. Stearns, 1854-76, in whose term occurred the Civil War. Amherst sent 344 of its alumni and undergraduates to fight for the Union. In 1871 the College observed its Semi-Centennial. The succeeding presidents were: Julius H. Seelye, 1876-90; Merrill E. Gates, 1890-9; Rev. George Harris 1899-1912; Alexander Meiklejohn, 1912-24; George D. Olds, 1924-7; Arthur Stanley Pease 1927-

Campus and Buildings

(In summer a guide may be found at Room 2, Walker Hall.)

The Campus of about sixty-one acres adjoins the town Common on the southeast. Two landmarks are worthy of notice. One is the College Well behind Johnson Chapel, dug by the townspeople in 1820 and for many years the only water supply for the college; the other the Senior Fence north of the Octagon, where the interclass singing contests are held.

Of the twenty college buildings devoted to educational uses, ten belong to the first half-century of Amherst's existence. *South College* was the earliest (1820). Noah Webster, vice-president of the board of trustees, delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone. For this structure citizens of Amherst and vicinity contributed money, building materials, teams for hauling, and even labor. The boys of Amherst Academy excavated for the foundations, Pelham donated the stone, Mill Valley made the bricks. The dormitory, now modernized, is the home year by year of the entering class. *North College* duplicated South in 1822. It has been renovated and is used as a dormitory. *Johnson Chapel*, between the two dormitories, was Amherst's third structure, erected in 1827 partly with money left by Adam Johnson of Pelham. For nearly twenty-five years it served as combination church, laboratory, museum, library, and recitation building. The view from the tower is justly famous. The auditorium, which has been lately renovated, is used for chapel services and lectures. Hanging from the balcony are the flags of the Amherst Ambulance Corps in the World War, one of the first units to go overseas. *The President's House* (1835) has been the home of most of Amherst's executives, although at one time it served the Stearns School for Girls. It is a beautiful example of the Georgian style of architecture adapted by local builders. *The Octagon* (1847), built as a cabinet and observatory in accordance with the ideas of President Hitchcock, now houses the Department of Music. *The T. Henry Morgan Library*, used for its original purpose from 1853 to 1917, is at present an office building with a room for art exhibitions. In the entrance hall are six cuneiform inscriptions from the palace of Sardanapalus at Nineveh, of the period 900

B. C. There is also at the entrance a six-pounder cannon, the memorial to Lieut. Frazer A. Stearns, son of President Stearns, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862. *Williston Hall* (1857) contains the Christian Association Rooms on the first floor, the Greek and Latin Rooms on the second, and the Mather Art Collection on the third. *Appleton Hall* (1855), adjoining South College, is the home of the Department of Botany. The college herbarium totals over 100,000 specimens. The Gilbert Museum of Indian



COLLEGE HALL

Relics is on the second floor of the main building. *Barrett Hall* (1860) is the oldest college gymnasium in the country. In this building Dr. Edward Hitchcock created the first department of physical education in any American college. The hall, remodeled, is the recitation building for the Modern Language Department. *College Hall* (1829), originally the village meeting-house, was bought by the college in 1867 and renovated in 1905

by the class of '84. It has been the scene of nearly all of the Commencements since the opening of Amherst College.

The last fifty-odd years have seen Amherst steadily acquiring buildings for her needs. *Walker Hall*, erected in 1870 and burned in 1882, was rebuilt after the same architectural pattern. This is the seat of the administrative offices. *College Church* (1870), overlooking the Pelham Hills, was erected through the generosity of W. F. Stearns, son of President Stearns. The chime of bells in the tower was given by George Howe in memory of the graduates of Amherst who fell in battle during the Civil War. For many years at graduation each class planted an ivy beneath the walls of College Church and cut numerals in the stone. *Pratt Gymnasium* was given in 1884 by Charles M. Pratt, '79. Here are both gymnasium proper and the offices of the Department of Physical Education. In the south wing is the Pratt Natatorium (1906), gift of Harold I. Pratt, class of 1900. On the floor above are four squash courts donated by Mortimer L. Schiff, '96. *Fayerweather Laboratory* (1893) now houses the department of Physics only, the Department of Chemistry having been removed to its new building. *Pratt Health Cottage*, the College Infirmary (1897), named for its donors George D. Pratt, '93, Herbert L. Pratt, '95, and John T. Pratt, '96, stands on a knoll half a mile northeast of the Campus. *The Astronomical Laboratory* (1902) is on rising ground south of Pratt Field. It was made possible by a bequest of Charles T. Wilder supplemented by a gift from D. Willis James, '89. *The Biological and Geological Laboratories* (1909) occupy a building on the south side of the Campus. The Department of Geology has on display four notable collections: the Hitchcock collection of ancient reptile tracks; a collection illustrating the evolution of vertebrates made by Prof. F. B. Loomis; the historical geology collection; the Shepard collection of minerals and meteors. One of the most important exhibits in the Biological Department is the series of Audubon birds. Amherst was one of two colleges that purchased the entire Audubon collection.

Morris Pratt Memorial Dormitory was built in 1912 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt as a memorial to their son Morris, a former member of the class of 1911. *Converse Memorial Library*

(1917), given by Edmund Cogswell Converse in memory of his brother James Blanchard Converse, '67, was designed by William Rutherford Mead, '67, of the firm McKim, Mead & White. Among points of interest in this beautiful library the Clyde Fitch Room is unique. This collection, containing the dramatist's books, objects of art, and personal memorabilia, was given to the college by Capt. and Mrs. William T. Fitch after the death of their son, a member of the class of '86. In the vestibule of the library are inscribed the names of the Amherst dead in the World War. *The Faculty Club House* is at the foot of College Hill west of the Campus. *Morrow Dormitory* (1925), the gift of Dwight W. Morrow, '95, is the fourth and newest dormitory on the Campus. A part of the first floor is given up to the college cafeteria. *The Moore Laboratory of Chemistry* (1929), at the northeast corner of the Campus, was given in memory of William Henry Moore, '71, by his wife and two sons. It houses the Department of Chemistry.

Athletic Fields

Amherst's open spaces for athletics are: *Blake Field* (1881); *Pratt Field*, gift in 1890 of Frederic B. Pratt, '87, where the major intercollegiate contests are held; *Hitchcock Field* (1911) south of the Gymnasium, for general games and intramural sports; *the Mt. Doma Golf Course*, which was presented to the college by Mortimer L. Schiff, '96, and is maintained by the Amherst Golf Club, composed of students, faculty, and townspeople. *The Indoor Athletic Field* (1925), known as the *Cage*, is located south of College Hill and is used for track work, early baseball practice, and indoor tennis.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Massachusetts Agricultural College was one of the first institutions of its kind in the country. It originated as a result of the new desire in the middle of the 19th century for scientific training along various lines, one of which was agriculture.

In 1850 Massachusetts appointed a commission to report on the expediency of establishing agricultural schools. President Edward Hitchcock of Amherst College, who was at that time in London, was made a member of the commission with the request that he look into the methods of some of Europe's agricultural institutions. When the commission submitted its report, President Hitchcock described more than 350 of these schools.

Because of the demand for technical education, Congress passed the Morrill Act of 1862. This granted a portion of the public lands for the endowment in each state of a college that should give instruction in agriculture, in the sciences including military tactics, and in the mechanic arts. Massachusetts accepted the grant but decided that the mechanic arts should be taught at the Institute of Technology which was already organized. Thus the Massachusetts Agricultural College was founded April 29, 1863, as an agricultural college only.

The trustees were urged to unite the college with some established institution as an agricultural department. Both Amherst College and Williams petitioned the the General Court for the new school but the legislature was resolved to found an independent institution. The question of a location provoked much discussion, as Amherst, Springfield, Northampton, and Lexington were ready to furnish the \$75,000 demanded by the legislature. Finally the trustees for several reasons decided on Amherst.

If any one man is entitled to be called the "Father of the Massachusetts Agricultural College" it is Marshall P. Wilder,

who through the years of investigation and discussion spared neither himself nor his resources for the success of the project. Colonel Wilder, though a prosperous merchant of Boston, was the leading spirit in the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the country.

The college while in course of preparation had three presidents: Hon. Henry Flagg French, 1864-6; Prof. Paul Ansel Chadbourne of Williams College, 1866-7; William S. Clark, first acting president, elected Aug. 7, 1867. The earliest member of the faculty was Levi Stockbridge, made farm superintendent and instructor in agriculture in 1866. At the time when W. S. Clark was elected president, Ebenezer Snell of Amherst College became professor of mathematics and Henry H. Goodell professor of modern languages. These four men composed the faculty during the first year of college work.

It was fortunate that the college secured at the start such a man as Levi Stockbridge. A native of Hadley, he was not only a practical farmer but a man thoroughly conversant with the latest and best in agricultural literature. When he began his work at M. A. C. there was not a chair of agriculture in the country nor anyone to whom he could turn for advice. He proved to be not only a wise and inspiring teacher but a business man as well. In the dark financial days of the college he raised money for current expenses on his own personal notes at the bank.

The formula for fertilizers worked out by Professor Stockbridge in 1876 revolutionized the fertilizer business of the country. With the first money from royalties for the use of his name, he began experimental work at the college. This laid the foundation for the first Experiment Station established in this country in connection with an agricultural college.

When the first students, numbering thirty-three, arrived on Oct. 2, 1867, they found the buildings unfinished and the college farm a collection of six estates intersected by old fences and hedgerows. Never did a faculty or students face greater problems and difficulties than did the four professors and the Pioneer Class of 1871. Moreover, prejudice and opposition were active in every quarter.

The original buildings were: South Dormitory, a boarding house north of the ravine, a Chemical Laboratory, and the Botanic Museum. In the dormitory two large rooms accommodated the state cabinet of Natural History and Geology of Massachusetts.

The college has prospered during the administrations of Col. W. S. Clark, 1867-79; Hon. Charles Louis Flint, 1879-80;



MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CAMPUS

Hon. Levi Stockbridge, 1880-2; Hon. Paul Ansel Chadbourne (second term), 1882-3; James Carruthers Greenough, 1883-6; Henry Hill Goodell, 1886-1905; Kenyon L. Butterfield, 1906-24; Edward Morgan Lewis, 1924-7; Roscoe W. Thatcher, 1927-

“From a modest beginning the college has grown steadily not only in the field of resident instruction but in that of research and extension. * * * Research work was established as a separate unit in 1882 when the state provided for * * * an agricultural experiment station. This station, which was located at

the college, was supplemented by another, the Hatch Experiment Station, in 1887. These two stations were combined in 1905 and are now known as the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The scope of the college was further broadened by the establishment of the Extension Service. This aims to make available to residents of Massachusetts * * * information in agriculture and home economics. It now serves those who are not able to take resident instruction in Amherst. Thus, at the present time, the college fulfills the three-fold purpose of instruction, research, and extension work."

The degree of B. S. is awarded to those who finish the four-year course and is accompanied by a military diploma given by the Commandant. For those having neither the preparation nor the time for a collegiate course, the Stockbridge School of Agriculture offers a two-year training in practical agriculture. The Summer School of Agriculture, established in 1897, now covers the whole sphere of country life.

Campus and Buildings

Accompanying the steady growth of the college has come the increase in physical equipment. From the original farm of 1867 has been evolved a beautiful Campus of 700 acres, while in addition the college owns a large tract on Mt. Toby used as a demonstration forest. Around the Campus, which is oval in shape, are grouped the college buildings in the following order:

South College (1885) is the seat of the administrative offices. The west wing is a men's dormitory housing also the offices of the Christian Association and the Inter-Church Secretary together with the Social Union hall for meetings. *Flint Laboratory* (1911) contains the plant for Dairy Manufacture. In *Stockbridge Hall* (1914) are located several of the departments and a special reference library. The fine and fully-equipped Bowker Auditorium seating 900 is also in this building. *Grinnell Arena* (1910) is for the judging of livestock. *The Rural Engineering Shop* (1916-24) is a laboratory for farm machinery and motors. *Draper Hall* (1902) contains the college dining hall and cafeteria.

The Goessmann Chemistry Laboratory (1924) is an up-to-date laboratory. The third floor of the East wing is occupied by the research professors of the Experiment Station. *West Experiment Station* (1886) is the home of the state control work. *East Experiment Station* contains the offices of the director of the Station. *Abigail Adams House* (1919) is a modern dormitory accommodating 100 girls. *The Homestead* is a pre-Revolutionary farmhouse, next to "The Abbey," which has been restored and appropriately furnished and equipped as a practice house for the division of Home Economics. *Bacteriology and Physiology Laboratory* (1915) is designed to carry on bacteriological work as it relates to agriculture and to public health.

The Infirmary consists of two cottages on the hillside in the rear of the Bacteriology Laboratory. *The Physics Building* (1867) contains a well-equipped laboratory for work in college physics. *Wilder Hall* (1905) is devoted to Landscape Gardening and Pomology. *Fisher Laboratory* (1910) is a fruit-packing and storage house. *French Hall* (1908-13) houses the Departments of Floriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, and Vegetable Gardening. *Clark Hall* (1906) is occupied by the Department of Botany. *Fernald Hall* (1909) houses the Department of Zoology, Geology, and Entomology, with museums. The laboratory for food work, of the Home Economics Department, is in the basement. *The Mathematics Building* contains the classrooms for instruction in mathematics and surveying.

Paige Laboratory (1898) is devoted to the work in Veterinary Science. *The Drill Hall* (remodeled in 1927) houses the offices of the Military and Physical Education Departments. *Memorial Hall* (1921) is the social center of student life. It was erected in memory of those heroes from M. A. C. who died in the World War. On the second floor is an auditorium seating 350. *The Library* (1885) was originally the college chapel. It contains one of the best agricultural libraries in the country as well as a collection of general reading matter.

THE HISTORICAL HOUSE

Home of the Amherst Historical Society and of Mary Mattoon
Chapter of the D. A. R.

The Amherst Historical Society may well call the Strong House "home", for within its ancient walls the organization was born, a child of the Mary Mattoon Chapter of the D. A. R.

On June 5, 1899, the Chapter gathered to dedicate its new headquarters in the law offices of Judge Simeon Strong, with two notable guests present: Mrs. Sarah Emerson, ninety-eight years of age, the owner of the house, and Julia Ward Howe. At this meeting Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, founder and regent of the Chapter, proposed the formation of the Amherst Historical Society. As a result of her later efforts the society was organized in 1903: "To carry on patriotic work and historic research, to preserve relics, collect books and manuscripts, and to keep before the rising generation the achievements of the fathers of the town." This aim the society has faithfully followed.

At the death of Mrs. Felicia Welch, last member of the Emerson family, the Historical Society inherited the property together with \$3,000 on the condition that the house should never be altered or the land used for other buildings. The will also stipulated that Mrs. Emerson's room should forever remain as used by her.

The Mary Mattoon Chapter of the D. A. R., organized in 1896, has done much to promote patriotic sentiment and to preserve local antiquities. The Chapter Rooms are eloquent of the times in which Mary Mattoon, wife of Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon, lived. Her noble face, calmly gazing from the portrait on the wall, truthfully reflects the character of the woman who admirably managed her home and held the affections of a dis-

tinguished husband for fifty-six years. Their house at East Street was the most elegant in the town, their servants the most numerous. There the Mattoons constantly entertained visitors of note with a dignified hospitality.

In the Chapter Rooms are many valuable mementoes that include portraits of Ebenezer and Mary Mattoon, with articles once belonging to them of personal use, as well as furniture, silver, and china. There is also a cane used by Noah Dickinson, the father of Mary Mattoon. The wood trim of the fireplace in the Chapter Rooms shows bullet holes that speak of war. All the woodwork about the open chimney that stands in the center of the room came from the house in Elizabeth, N. J., which General Washington once used as headquarters during a campaign of the Revolutionary War.

The Historical Society treasures its delightful old house. When built in 1744 it was probably somewhat smaller than at present, certainly without the law offices on the west side and



THE OLD STRONG HOUSE

the dormers in the roof. The height of the sycamores at the entrance proves their age and the depth of the front lawn indicates the former width of the old highway to Hadley, which was 660 feet. This highway was the first in Amherst to receive a particular name, Amity Street.

Within, the house breathes of antiquity. In every room, above and below, are heavy oaken beams which divide the ceilings and strengthen the massive frame. Elaborate paneling stretches parallel with the steep narrow stairs that rise with two turns from first to second floor. The parlor at the left of the front entrance displays fine wainscoting, unexpected cupboards in the thickness of the walls, and a high cupboard at the end of the mantelpiece where flint and tinder were kept for lighting the fire. There is also a secret closet. Opening from the parlor is the dining-room with an enormous fireplace.

To the right of the front door is the library, an integral feature of which is an ancient corner cupboard. The paneling in the lower half, below the glass doors, is in the form of a Greek cross, a design supposed to be efficacious in keeping away the witches. In this room are old books of interest kept behind the glass of mahogany secretaries, one of which has very beautiful carvings and brass work. For a timepiece there is a wag-on-wall clock. On the second floor, at the head of the stairs, is Mrs. Emerson's room, with gates at the doorways.

The society possesses many historical relics of local interest. Among them is the sign, dated 1758, of John Nash's Tavern which stood on Pleasant Street near the present Boston and Maine railroad station; and the great lion signboard of the Boltwood Tavern. A very old wooden cradle in which probably was rocked the baby who became President Hitchcock, stands neighbor to another which lulled to sleep little W. A. Stearns who was also to become president of Amherst College. Near by is the wicker cradle of Helen Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske. A characteristic memento is the uncompromising chair of Jonathan Edwards.

Both the library and the collection of historical relics are open to inspection by the public.

And what of the family whose personality is stamped on the

old house? Nehemiah, builder of this mansion in the wilderness of Hadley Third Precinct, was grandson of "Elder" John Strong of Plymouth, England, who came to Northampton in 1659 by way of Dorchester and Windsor, Conn. Elder Strong, dying at the age of ninety-four, left 162 descendants! Nehemiah had three children—Nehemiah, Mary, and Simeon. Mary married Lieut. Solomon Boltwood and made her home nearby on Amity Street in the old house built in 1750, which is still standing. Simeon, a lawyer and eventually a judge, inherited the old home while his father still lived. It was Simeon who added the law offices which during the Revolutionary War became headquarters for the group that remained loyal to the king. In spite of his Toryism he retained the respect of his fellow townsmen, kept his position at the Bar, and acquired wealth. He trained four sons to be successful lawyers, the second of whom, Hezekiah Wright Strong, started the subscription that founded Amherst Academy.

After sheltering generations of Strongs, the house passed into other hands. At one time it was a boarding house popular with the Amherst College students, and a Freshman named Henry Ward Beecher made it his home in 1830-31. In 1853 it returned once more to the family when it was bought by Mrs. Sarah Emerson, sister-in-law of Simeon Strong, 2nd, son of the judge. A daughter, Miss Laura Emerson, gave instruction on the old piano still in the house. One of her pupils was a lively nine-year-old who wrote his first poem through his connection with her. The theme was his dog and the writer Eugene Field. Eugene Field dedicated many of his poems to his cousin Miss Mary Field who had cared for him in the home of her mother Mrs. Jones. Miss Field spent the latter part of her life in the Strong House.

HISTORIC HOUSES

The Strong House (1744) next to the Jones Library on Amity Street has already been described under the topic: "The Historical House". This is the oldest building in Amherst.

The Boltwood House (1750) is No. 45 Amity Street. This ancient dwelling, erected by Lieut. Solomon Boltwood, was after 1787 the home of Dr. Robert Cutler who left Pelham for Amherst because he was not in sympathy with the Shays Rebellion. He and his son Isaac practiced medicine in Amherst for many years and both were prominent in town affairs. The house originally stood just west of where Amity Street is now intersected by Lincoln Avenue. Mason A. Dickinson, Jr., is the present owner of the property.

The Noah Dickinson House, No. 137 Main Street, near East Street Common, may have been built as early as 1754. It was the home of Mary Dickinson who married Ebenezer Mattoon. Standing in the doorway, Lieut. Noah Dickinson threatened with his gun the looting soldiery of Shays Rebellion. This house is unoccupied.

The Kellogg House (1758) is on North East Street, a short distance from Main. Here Rufus Kellogg kept the Amherst Post Office 1809-20. This fine old dwelling is the property of Miss Margaret Hamlin.

The Homestead, which stands near the girls' dormitory on the M. A. C. Campus, was built about 1762 by Oliver Cowles. A hundred years later the farm was purchased by the College, and the old farmhouse has recently been restored and fitted up as a practice house for the Home Economics Department.

The Dickinson-Baggs Tavern, built as a dwelling about 1770, occupies the southeast corner of Main Street and East Street

Common. This inn was well known in the days of the stage-coach. It has been restored and furnished as a museum of Colonial relics by Mrs. May Bliss Dickinson Kimball, a direct descendent of Noah Dickinson, and is open to the public. The entrance fee is for the benefit of the Mothercraft work of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Mattoon House, on the east side of East Street Common, bears a marker. This mansion of the famous Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon, built about 1780, consisted of a central portion which is the present dwelling, and north and south wings long since removed. The house is now the home of Robert Adair.

The Birthplace and Home of the poet Emily Dickinson, at No. 50 Main Street, bears an appropriate tablet. This was the first



EMILY DICKINSON'S BIRTHPLACE AND HOME

brick house in town when built by her grandfather, Samuel Fowler Dickinson, before 1800. It is occupied in summer by the owner, Rev. Hervey L. Parke of Pasadena, Calif.

At 83 South Pleasant Street is the *Helen Hunt Jackson House*, marked by a tablet. Here lived, until she was fifteen, Helen Maria Fiske who, as the author "H.H.", was to become famous for her novel "Ramona". She was born in 1831 in the old Tyler house on Tyler Place, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske, Professor at Amherst College. This house belongs to the college.

The Home of President Edward Hitchcock, with Octagon, is No. 91 South Pleasant Street. The house was built more than a century ago, but President Hitchcock erected the Octagon (then a separate structure) in 1836 to accommodate his collection of minerals. The place, owned for many years by Morris W. Kingman, is now college property.

The Jones House at 39 Amity Street, built in 1838 by Thomas Jones of Enfield, was for a generation the center of the business and social life of Amherst. In it grew to manhood the son, Samuel Minot Jones, future donor of the Jones Library. Under the care of their aunt, Mrs. Jones, the motherless Field boys, Roswell and Eugene, spent twelve happy years. In this house Grace Episcopal Church was organized. Later, Hiram Heaton bought the place and here his daughter, Mary Heaton Vorse, began her writing of novels and short stories. Here too lived Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson) while building his home on Sunset Avenue. The property is now the home of Hon. Cady R. Elder.



THE JONES LIBRARY

THE JONES LIBRARY

On Nov. 1, 1928, the people of Amherst entered the doors of their new Free Library, a book home unique among buildings of its kind and recognized as one of the most noteworthy small-town libraries in the United States. The bequest that resulted in the library came through the generosity of a former townsman, Samuel Minot Jones.

Mr. Jones was born in Enfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1836. His childhood and youth, however, were spent in Amherst, which he did not leave for the Middle West until 1854. Though Chicago was the field of his business success, he never forgot his boyhood home.

The bequest of about \$700,000 was one of the largest benefactions of its kind ever made to a town in the United States. At present the assets of the institution approximate \$1,000,000, the land and equipment being valued at about \$400,000. The library was incorporated March 21, 1919; opened its doors in the old Amherst House Sept. 7, 1921; suffered in the fire that

destroyed the building Dec. 9, 1926; took possession of its new building Nov. 1, 1928.

The Jones Library is the fulfilment of the desire of the community for an adequate public library. Amherst has always been a town of readers. As early as June 4, 1793, the first circulating library was formed with an initial fee of \$2 and dues of eighteen cents. Books could be exchanged as often as six times a year! After the founding of Amherst Academy (1814) and its offshoot, Amherst College, their libraries served the townspeople with theological and scientific books. During the passage of the century, libraries in different parts of the town were born but to die, with the exception of the North Amherst Library (1869) and the Amherst Library Association (1873). These two organizations are now united with the Jones Library.

The new building of the Jones Library occupies a site of nearly two acres next to the Historical House on Amity Street. It is constructed of field stone, the rambling contour, white trim, and green blinds suggesting less a conventional library than a New England home that has grown to meet its needs. The architect, Mr. Allen H. Cox of the firm of Putnam & Cox, has styled the building "Connecticut Valley domestic."

The library contains twelve large rooms and sixteen of smaller size. The central portion has a two-story addition at either end: the one to the west is the Children's Wing and that on the east the Auditorium. Entering the main door of the library, which is Colonial with a characteristic pineapple design in the pediment, one stands in a hall with the reading-room to the left. Here are armchairs, divans, and a fireplace—one of eleven that add cheer to the library. The book shelves near at hand can accommodate 2,000 volumes and the stacks beyond 6,000 to 8,000 more.

Connected with this room on the west is the Children's Wing, which has also a separate entrance. This is in reality a two-story house with the reading-room for boys and girls on the main floor. Of the two large rooms upstairs, one is suited for story-telling and the other for exhibitions of stamp collections, Boy Scout handicraft, art material, and books.

On the main floor to the right of the hall is the Lucius M.

Boltwood Historical and Genealogical Collection. The Auditorium in the east wing seats 350 people and has a fully-equipped stage on two levels; the lower is a speaker's platform, the higher an ample space for plays and concerts.

The second floor of the central section of the library has three large rooms. In one of these the bronzes and paintings donated by the Burnett family of Amherst are displayed, though single statues and paintings adorn other parts of the building as well. The second room is the Samuel Minot Jones Memorial Room, which contains his personal library of standard works. On this floor is also housed the Amherst Collection consisting of books by local authors, among whom are Noah Webster, Helen Hunt Jackson, Emily Dickinson, Eugene and Roswell Field, Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson), Walter A. Dyer, Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi, and others; also Amherst imprints together with historical matter pertaining to the town.

The major part of the books and all research material is in the main building, but a good collection is maintained at the North Amherst Library and at the Munson Memorial Library in South Amherst. Volumes for reference are always on hand at the Senior and Junior High Schools and small collections are loaned to the schools at South Amherst, Pelham, and Cushman.

During the winter, 5 o'clock on Sunday sees an audience filling the auditorium to listen to a talk or a concert given sometimes by local talent, sometimes by friends from the vicinity. The University Extension classes held during the winter months are a valuable feature of the work of the Jones Library.

THE MUNSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Munson Memorial Library came to the town through the generosity of Mrs. Mary Munson of South Amherst, who left \$35,000 in her will for that purpose. The provisions of the gift were accepted March 1, 1915. After the town received the bequest of Samuel Minot Jones also for a public library, it was deemed best to locate the Munson Memorial at South Amherst. The Munson fund amounted to about \$43,000 in 1930 at the time of the erection of the building.

The library stands neighbor to the South Congregational Church and faces the Common. This homelike combination of white-painted wood and brick, Colonial in type and seemingly a part of its environment, was designed by the architect Karl S. Putnam of Northampton. A wooden wing extending toward the street joins the main structure of brick at right angles and thus provides space for a front garden enclosed by a high brick wall. Through the garden lies the picturesque approach to the front door. As one steps into the corridor, the long book room is at the left. This delightful place, though all one apartment, is partially divided by a chimney with fireplaces into two reading-rooms, one for adults and the other for the children. The volumes on the shelves are furnished by the Jones Library and are changed at intervals.

The main division of the building houses an auditorium seating 200, which has an ample stage and a separate entrance on the south. This hall, together with other facilities, serves to make Munson Memorial a community center as well as a library.

THE LORD JEFFERY INN

A quaint yet most comfortable hotel with one foot in the village street and one on college land—such is the Lord Jeffery Inn, built by a corporation of Amherst College alumni and townspeople in 1926. The location facing the Common is appropriate for a charming structure that is apparently an aggregation of white-painted brick buildings of different periods. An ancient apple tree by the front piazza contributes to the illusion of age. On the southern exposure, more gnarled, time-twisted trees shade an old-fashioned garden.

Entering the inn, the visitor beholds the long-ago in its most gracious aspect. Beamed ceilings of natural wood, an enormous fireplace with a window, and antique furnishings all help to produce an atmosphere of the past. The factor that is most contributory to this atmosphere, and perhaps most interesting, is the adornment of the walls. In the lobby, living-room, writing-rooms, and halls hang portraits and mementoes of the French and Indian Wars in which Lord (then General) Jeffery Amherst gained his prestige. These memorabilia are a part of the George A. Plimpton Collection, the assembling of which took twenty years. The entire collection has been given to Amherst College by Mr. Plimpton, who is the president of the Board of Trustees, and eventually the whole of it will be on display at the Inn.

The collection is probably the most complete and representative assemblage extant of matter pertaining to the British occupation of Canada. It naturally divides itself into three classes: 1. *Maps* of the period, mostly strategic localities; the region of the St. Lawrence River and the New England coast. These old maps are the delight of geographical experts. 2. *Imaginary historical scenes and portraits*. The likenesses of leaders of the time, including Lord Chatham (William Pitt I), the Earl of Boscawen, General Wolfe, General Amherst, and George Washington hang in the lobby and living-room. 3. *Mementoes of human interest*, which are the most important part of the collection. Here are original letters from Lord Amherst and others, one of which was written by General Moncton announcing the

victory of Quebec, the death of Wolfe, and his own serious condition. Copies of the Proclamation of War (1756) between England and France bear the names of English, French, and American printers. Here are muster rolls of soldiers in the war, some of local interest, as for example the company from Westfield. These rolls or dining lists were itemized accounts rendered to the government by landlords for feeding soldiers. Near the living-room door is a remarkable broadside beginning: "George II still reigns. Amherst goes on conquering." An especially interesting memento is the photograph of a worn lead plate in which is cast a French inscription. This plate, dated 1749, was one of the markers that indicated the limit of French territorial claims in the Mississippi Valley.



THE LORD JEFFERY INN

The Inn takes its name from the victorious general, Jeffery Amherst. His capture of Louisburg in 1758 laid the French possessions open to British attack. The siege of Quebec under General Wolfe, though it was a great victory, did not end the war; it remained for General Amherst to follow up the advantage, take Montreal, and gain half a continent for England.

Because of his brilliant successes in the French and Indian War, General Amherst became a popular hero both in England

and America. After his return home he was made Commander-in-Chief of all the British forces and received honors and emoluments for the rest of his days. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, Kent, and in 1787 Lord Amherst of Montreal, his country seat in Kent. At his death in 1797 without issue, his title and estates passed to his nephew William Pitt Amherst from whom the present family is descended.

At the Centenary of Amherst College in 1921, the present Lord Amherst, then the youthful Viscount Holmesdale, represented his father. Since that time Lord Amherst has made several visits to the college.

Amherst College, though named for the town, reveres Lord Jeffery as its patron saint. His romantic personality is the theme of the song "Lord Jeffery Amherst," written by James S. Hamilton of the class of 1906, considered one of the best college songs ever composed by an undergraduate.

CHURCHES

The first church in Amherst, then Hadley Third Precinct, was organized in 1739 with Rev. David Parsons as minister. The original meeting-house, which was in use before 1742, stood on the present site of the College Octagon. Outwardly it was severely plain; within, there were a few pews for persons of social prominence, but the greater part of the congregation sat on uncomfortable benches around the walls, the men on one side the women on the other.

In 1787 there was erected on the same location a second and more elaborate building which was afterwards beautified by the addition of a belfry and a bell. This bell superseded the "kunk" (conch shell) which hitherto had summoned the people to religious services or to Town Meetings, which were always held in the meeting-house. For many years the bell was rung at noon and at nine in the evening. It was also used as a fire alarm.

The third building of the First Parish became a necessity when the students of Amherst College increased the congregation. At the time of its erection (1829) this noble structure presented, as now, a facade with columns and a belfry that crowned proportions ample to accommodate both parish and students. Within, on the west wall, a high, bare pulpit faced square pews with doors, while around three sides extended galleries at the rear of which sat the few negro slaves. The year 1832 saw a concession to the weaklings—the introduction of heat. Supported on wires, long pipes from stoves at the back conveyed a feeble warmth the length of the building. There was, moreover, a “singing choir” led by the booming bass viol. This choir was considered an extravagance, for its maintenance cost annually \$125. After the First Parish took possession of its new stone edifice on Main Street in 1867, the college purchased the third building and named it College Hall.

The Second Congregational Society resulted from a controversy in the First Church. On Nov. 12, 1782, the “Aggrieved” convened at the house of Ebenezer Mattoon in East Street and organized themselves into a separate church. The first building was located in 1783 on East Street Common. Some of its sturdy timbers are incorporated in the present structure on Main Street which was built in 1839.

A Congregational Society was organized in the south part of the town in 1824 and in North Amherst in 1826. The meeting-house at the latter place was built and owned by one man, Oliver Dickinson, to keep belief and preaching true to the doctrines set forth in the Westminster Catechism. He sold the pews under strict regulations and gave a deed of the pulpit to the first minister conditioned on his continued orthodoxy. In 1831 Oliver Dickinson presented the meeting-house to the congregation with the same restrictions of orthodoxy, and added another condition that anchored the building forever to the spot he had selected. Oliver Dickinson’s meeting-house is the present North Congregational Church.

For ninety-three years the only denomination in Amherst was the Congregational. In 1832 the *Baptists* came, a branch of the society in New Salem. In the belfry of the Baptist Church on South Pleasant Street, erected in 1855, hangs a Paul Revere

bell. The story is that it was once the property of the First Congregational Society. Other denominations followed the Baptists: *St. Brigid's Roman Catholic*, which now occupies a beautiful Italian Renaissance edifice on Pleasant Street; *Grace Episcopal* at the corner of Spring Street, which at first worshiped in the hall of the old Amherst Academy; *Wesley Methodist Episcopal* on Main Street; *Unity* on Pleasant Street. *Hope Congregational Church* on Gaylord Street and the *A. M. E. Zion Church* on Woodside Avenue are the daughters of Zion Chapel established some fifty years ago by President Julius H. Seelye and students of Amherst College for the colored people of the town.

The Church of Christ in Amherst College was formed in 1826 to unite more closely faculty and students. Its beautiful stone edifice of Gothic architecture looks across the valley to the Pelham Hills. It was built in 1870 through the generosity of W. F. Stearns, son of President Stearns, and the chimes were given by George Howe in memory of the Amherst graduates who died in battle in the Civil War.

SCHOOLS

Amherst has been an educational center since the opening of Amherst Academy in 1814. The public schools, however, like the majority of public schools elsewhere, were not graded until half a century later. At that time was laid the foundation for a system of free education that has developed into Amherst's fine elementary and high schools.

The general plan of organization comprises six years of elementary, two of Junior High School, and four of Senior High School work. The elementary school buildings number seven. The newest of these, the school at Cushman, built in 1927, is a model structure containing two class rooms, a library, and a hall for school and community use. The advantages of Amherst's

system of schools, especially the Senior High School, are drawing from other towns nearly 100 pupils who pay about \$10,000 annually for tuition.



AMHERST HIGH SCHOOL

The town may well take pride in its High School group on Lessey Street. The Senior school, built in 1916 at an expense of \$115,000, is a modern, well-equipped building with an auditorium which seats 400. The new Junior High School (1929), costing \$75,000, is L-shaped and so planned that if necessary the north and extreme west walls can be extended to make the whole a rectangular building of ten rooms. The manual training room, which is used by pupils of both High Schools, is as fine as any in this part of the state. A feature of the building is the provision for radio reception in each room, which enables the pupils to hear the Damrosch concerts without going to the Senior High School auditorium.

The High School ranks well in preparatory work for college. 37.6% of its graduates enter degree-granting institutions as against 16.7% of high school graduates from the state as a whole. About 60% continue their education in higher institutions. 513 boys and girls have been graduated from Amherst High School during the ten-year period 1920-9. 190 of these have

entered forty-nine colleges, counting as such only degree-granting institutions which have four-year courses. Of this number 180 have entered directly from Amherst High School. Many others have continued their education in institutions offering less than four-year courses or which do not grant degrees. Several girls have gone to normal schools and others to hospitals for training as nurses. Pupils who have been trained in the commercial department are occupying good clerical positions in Amherst and other places.

THE BOYS CLUB

The Boys Club is unique in that such a work in its own clubhouse is supported by a town as small as Amherst. The club, organized in 1918, functioned in the basement of the Pariseau Block formerly on Amity Street until a building of its own became a necessity. In 1922 a clubhouse near the High School Center was erected by popular subscription at a cost of \$18,000. The raising of this sum was made possible by the generosity of the community at large supplemented by generous amounts from single donors.

The purpose of the club was to provide headquarters for the play life of all boys of the town; to afford not only recreation but training in character. This purpose the club still maintains. However, its field has enlarged until at the present time the gymnasium is also used by groups of boys and girls—on separate days—under the supervision of public school teachers, to supplement the facilities of the schools. The clubhouse serves as the meeting place of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Business Girls, and a special class of small boys. The organization is a member of the Boys Clubs Federation (International).

EMILY DICKINSON

The approaching Centenary of the birth of Emily Dickinson has evoked the prophecy that Amherst may sometime be known not as the seat of two colleges but as the home of the poet.

She was indeed a child of Amherst. Her whole life (Dec. 10, 1830 to May 15, 1886) was passed in the town and nearly all her days in the old brick house on Main Street where she was born. Her only absence of more than a few weeks was the year at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1847-8. Moreover, the roots of her being were deep in Amherst soil, for her generation was the fifth of her line in the town. Now the poet's ashes lie in the West Cemetery which is contemporary with the beginnings of the community.

After Emily Dickinson's return from Mt. Holyoke she again attended Amherst Academy of which she had been a pupil 1841-7. Her earliest dated poem belongs to the year 1848. While in her twenties she began to love solitude and to withdraw from the village life until she became almost inaccessible except to a congenial few. Her days were occupied with the cultivation of her flowers and writing the verses that are considered by competent critics the greatest ever produced by a woman poet. These were not intended for publication but were to be destroyed at her death. The world is the richer in that her sister Lavinia permitted Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, with the co-operation of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, to edit a volume of the poems in 1889 and the "Letters" in 1894. In 1914 Madame Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi of Amherst, the poet's niece, brought out a collection of verses hitherto unpublished entitled "The Single Hound." From the same source appeared "Complete Poems" and "Life and Letters" in 1924 and "Further Poems" in 1929.

Emily Dickinson was the eldest child of Edward Dickinson who married Emily Norcross of Monson, Mass.; the group of children also included Lavinia and Austin. Her father, a gradu-

ate of Yale, was an eminent lawyer, at one time a member of Congress, and for many years the treasurer of Amherst College. Her grandfather, Samuel Fowler Dickinson, also a lawyer, was the builder of the brick house on Main Street. He was a member of the class of 1795 at Dartmouth College, a man of great public spirit, and, as has been mentioned in connection with Amherst Academy, was one of the founders of the academy and of Amherst College.

The name of Dickinson from earliest days in Amherst denoted the most numerous clan and the one most influential in town affairs. The common ancestor of all the Dickinsons in the Connecticut Valley region was Nathaniel, who arrived in Watertown, Mass., from Ely (or Hadleigh), England, in 1630, migrated to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636, and finally became one of the founders of Hadley in 1659. His numerous progeny settled in Hadley, Hatfield, Shutesbury, Sunderland, and nearby places. A grandson, Ebenezer, was one of the first eighteen settlers in what is now Amherst, in 1731, and from him many Amherst families trace their line. Other descendants of the original Nathaniel joined the community at somewhat later dates and the Dickinson connection became the underpinning of the town's structure.

Emily Dickinson was a product of Puritan lineage, seven generations in America including the original Nathaniel of Hadley. Her line in Amherst began with Nathan who left Hatfield for Amherst in 1742 and settled at North East Street. The site of his house as well as that of his son Nathan, Jr., on East Street is marked on the old map of Amherst made in 1772. Nathan, Jr., who fought in the French and Indian Wars and also served in the Revolution, lived to the age of ninety years. It was said of him that he owned but one book, the Bible, but he knew it well and was a godly man. Though he had but little education himself he desired it for his children and sent his sons Timothy and Samuel Fowler to Dartmouth College. Samuel Fowler Dickinson was the grandfather of Emily, the poet.

GEOGRAPHY

Amherst is not only of noble ancestry; she is also one of the most beautifully situated towns in New England. From her plateau she surveys a section of the Connecticut Valley that is enclosed by picturesque heights. To the west gently roll the Hampshire Hills with Mt. Warner in the foreground; on the south the Holyoke Range lifts its jagged outline, sharply cleft between Mt. Holyoke and Mt. Tom to give passage to the river; eastward the Pelham Hills are green or amethyst according to the summer hour; on the north Mt. Toby stands guard and Sugar-loaf displays its scarred red sides.

The Connecticut Valley is the garden spot of New England. Of late years the farmers specializing in onions and tobacco have become prosperous, notably our Polish neighbors. Geologically the locality is especially interesting; it is Amherst's good fortune that her own President Edward Hitchcock was the scientist to preserve for the world certain of nature's writings in the Valley. In the Triassic Period earthquakes and volcanic explosions carved the region into a semblance of its present shape. Streams sweeping through this basin deposited sand and gravel flats in which long-extinct animals made footprints that hardened into stone. President Hitchcock discovered and preserved traces of reptiles, insects, fishes, and frogs. These fossil footprints may be seen in the Geological Laboratory of Amherst College.

The river itself was produced ages later toward the end of the Glacial Period by the melting of ice to form a lake the level of which was 200 feet higher than the present Connecticut. The lake shrank into a river which gradually deposited rich alluvial meadows, lovely and productive.

INTERESTING DRIVES ABOUT AMHERST

The beauties of the Connecticut Valley and neighboring regions are easily seen from Amherst as here the new Boston Post Road crosses macadam highways running north and south as well as east and west. One may drive via Greenfield over the

scenic Mohawk Trail to North Adams and Williamstown, home of Williams College and the Summer School of Politics, the round trip being about 120 miles.

Another jaunt is to Pittsfield and Lenox by way of Northampton and the Berkshire Trail. At Cummington en route is the former summer home of William Cullen Bryant. From Pittsfield it is easy to reach Lenox, the autumn resort of fashionable society. This tour covers approximately 125 miles.

A shorter but very beautiful country drive of 65 miles is the loop to South Deerfield, Conway, Ashfield, Goshen, Northampton, and Amherst. Between Ashfield and Goshen is the charming valley called "Little Switzerland."

To Northfield and the Moody Schools, via Greenfield and Bernardston, is a delightful excursion of 60 miles.

Nearer the town there are drives that combine beautiful scenery with the romantic flavor of the past. One of the best is the trip through Old Hadley to the top of Mt. Holyoke and back via South Hadley, about 20 miles. The points of interest at Hadley are the cemetery, the wide streets that retain their original boundaries, the old church which is a fine example of the style of Sir Christopher Wren, the new museum, and the Elmwood Hotel. This inn stands on the site of the house in which for many years Parson John Russell concealed the Regicides Goffe and Whalley. On the return to Amherst one may drive over a good road to South Hadley, seat of Mt. Holyoke College, then proceed north to Amherst through the picturesque "Notch" in the Holyoke Range.

Another glorious prospect is that from Mt. Tom. The easiest way to reach the mountain is by way of Northampton where are located Smith College, Clark School for the Deaf, the Northampton and Burnham Schools for Girls. It was once known as the home of the famous divine Jonathan Edwards; now it gains fame from numbering among its citizens Ex-President Coolidge. From Northampton the river road leads to Mountain Park on the shoulder of Mt. Tom, from which a cable road conveys passengers quickly and safely to the summit. The panorama as seen from Tom was declared by Henry Ward Beecher to be one of the finest in the world. The return drive may be varied when Northampton is reached by following the west bank of the Connecticut. The road passes through the old village of Hatfield, home of Sophia Smith who founded Smith College; across the Connecticut River Bridge at Sunderland which offers one of the prettiest views in all the valley, and through North Amherst to Amherst. The distance is about 35 miles.

The visit to Old Pelham is full of scenic and historic interest. The route follows Main Street and goes through West Pelham, passing, just over the Amherst line, the Montague City Rod Co. which manufactures fishing-rods famous among sportsmen. From West Pelham there is a good road, partly macadam, to the summit of Pelham's two-mile hill. In clear weather the view is an extended one including the mountains to the north and west and the Swift River Valley to the east. This is the valley recently taken by the city of Boston to increase its water supply. On the hilltop stands a church, the town hall, and a few houses—all that is left of the original settlement of Scotch Presbyterians who came in a body in 1739. The town hall was the first church building and was used from the beginning for civic purposes also. As it has been in continuous service since its completion in 1743, it is the oldest town hall in New England; probably in the United States. Before this building encamped the weary soldiers during the Shays Rebellion, when they were fleeing north before the regular troops under General Lincoln.

One should not miss seeing Old Deerfield, one of the most fascinating towns in New England. To reach it, drive through North Amherst and Sunderland and across Sunderland Bridge. Just over the river towers Mt. Sugarloaf, on the north side of which an easy road winds to the summit. The outlook over the rich valley, divided into green squares of onions and tobacco, varies from that of Holyoke or Tom. Here from the red scar on the southern face, legend says that the Indian King Philip used to spy on the settlers below. Near the base of the mountain is a picnic grove and dancing pavilion where the Polish farmers enjoy themselves on Sunday afternoons. Beyond the mountain stretches South Deerfield, now conquered Polish territory, and further, along a fine state road, is Old Deerfield. Here antiquity speaks from every time-blackened structure, for the town was founded in 1671. Being an outpost it suffered Indian raids, notably in 1704 when forty-nine of the inhabitants were killed and one hundred taken prisoner. Of these, some were murdered and the rest, who were carried to Canada for ransom, were restored two years later. Tourists should notice the ancient dwellings, especially the Frary house (built 1683), the oldest in the Connecticut Valley; visit the Museum, the reproduction of the "Indian House," the cemetery, and the site of the fort, all of which are marked by tablets. The house built for Parson Williams, the "Redeemed Captive," is now one of the dormitories of Deerfield Academy, a preparatory school for boys. This house has a secret stairway. The Deerfield Industries are located in certain of the old houses and from them may be bought characteristic products. The round trip from Amherst to Deerfield is approximately 30 miles.

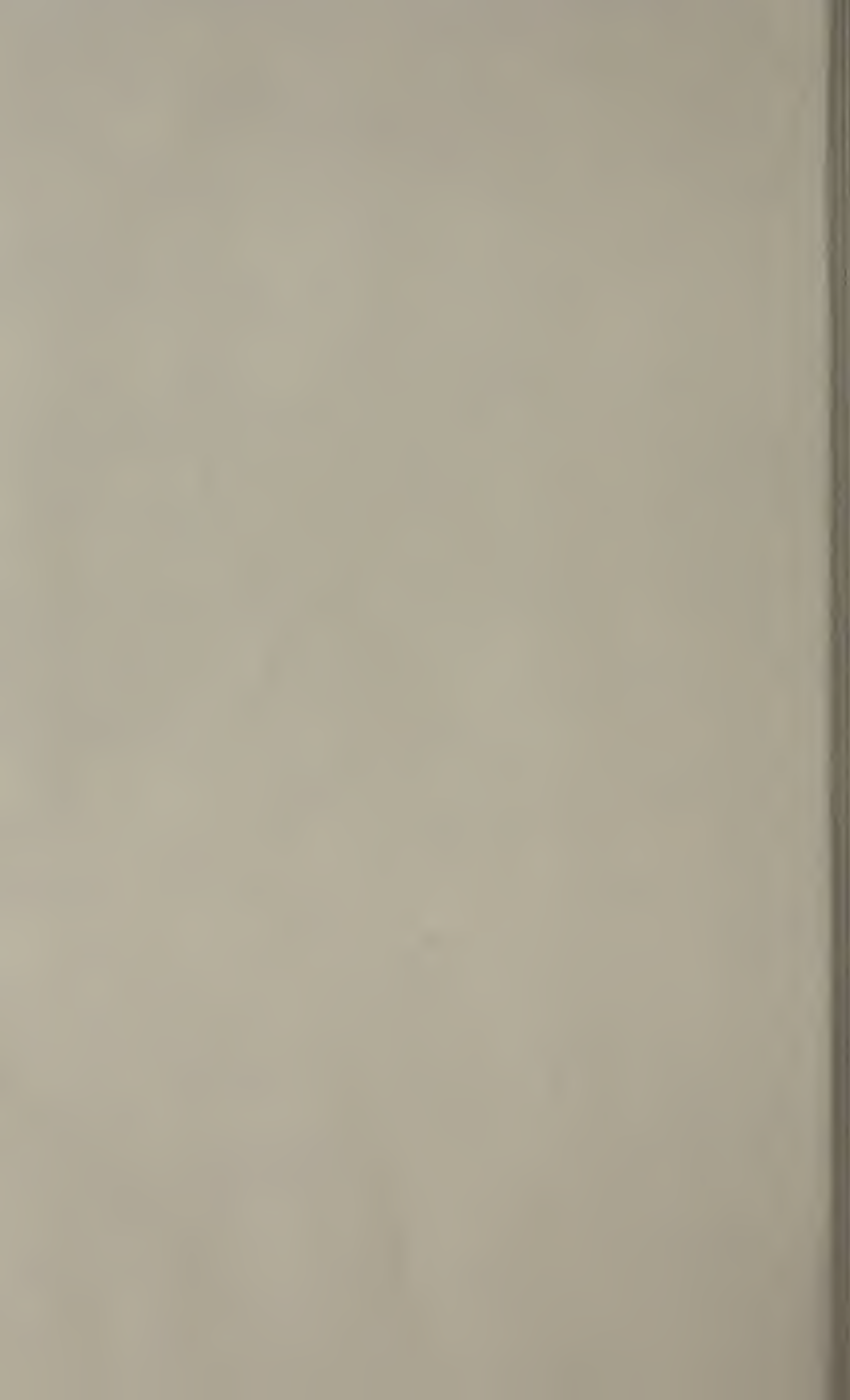






References to the Street Plan of Amherst

1. Amherst College Astronomical Observatory
2. A. M. E. Church
3. President Hitchcock House
4. Home of Helen Hunt Jackson
5. President's House, Amherst College
6. College Hall (Formerly Congregational Church)
7. Hope Congregational Church
8. Baptist Church
9. Site of Amherst Academy
10. Boltwood-Cutler House
11. Home of Eugene Field
12. Home of Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson)
13. The Perry Hotel
14. Historical Society House (Strong House)
15. Jones Library
16. First National Bank
17. Fire Department
18. Catholic Church
19. The Davenport
20. Site of Mount Pleasant Institute
21. Memorial Building
22. President's House
23. The Common
24. Site of Noah Webster's House
25. Unitarian Church
26. Post Office
27. Lord Jeffery Inn
28. Episcopal Church
29. Town Hall
30. Boys' Club
31. Masonic Hall
32. High School
33. First Congregational Church
34. Site of Birthplace of Helen Hunt Jackson
35. Amherst College Church
36. Barrett Hall (First College Gymnasium in America)
37. Emily Dickinson House
38. Methodist Church
39. Noah Dickinson House
40. Second Congregational Church
41. East Common
42. Ebenezer Mattoon House
43. Dickinson-Baggs Tavern
44. Daniel Kellogg House



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